# Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) Evaluation Form – City of Inglewood

## I. Basic Information

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| 1. City Agency | |
| 2. City Contact Name | |
| 3. City Contact Phone # | |
| 4. Project Name | |
| 5. Address/Tract | |
| 6. Location Coordinates | |
| 7. Name/Title of SUSMP Evaluator | |
| 8. Date of Evaluation | |
| 9. Name of Project Applicant | |
| 10. Applicant Phone # | |
| 11. Name of Project Engineer | |
| 12. Project Engineer Phone # | |
| a. What was the previous use (if undeveloped please indicate) | |
| b. What is the intended project use? | |
| 13. Original line and grade be disturbed? | ☐ |
| 14. Original purpose of the project be maintained? N/A | ☐ |
| 15. What water body will the project drain into? | |
| 16. Project located in or adjacent to an ESA? N/A | ☐ |
| 17. Project requires General Construction Activity Stormwater Permit? | ☐ |
| If the project is located in or adjacent to an ESA, describe what environmental characteristic makes it an ESA and where it is located relative to the project? | |

## II. Determining Qualifying Projects Subject to SUSMP Requirements

Generally, SUSMP-applicable projects are those that are listed under one of the designated categories. To determine if the proposed project is subject to SUSMP requirements, complete the following evaluation based on your understanding of it. Type or write "x" for applicable project category.

### I. Determining Qualifying Projects Subject to SUSMP Requirements

SUSMP-applicable projects (also known as "priority projects") are those projects listed below. To determine if the proposed project is subject to SUSMP requirements, please complete the following evaluation based on your understanding of it by marking the shaded box.*

| Subject Project Categories | |
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| ✓**10-plus Home Subdivision**: any subdivision developed for 10 or more single-family or multi-family dwelling units. | ☐ |
| ✓**1 Acre Industrial/Commercial Development**: any commercial development disturbs one acre or more of soil (grading, clearing, and/or excavating) | ☐ |
| ✓**Restaurant**: a stand-alone facility that sells prepared foods and drinks for consumption, including stationary lunch counters and refreshment stands selling prepared foods and drinks for immediate consumption -- SIC code 5812 only). | ☐ |
| ✓**Automotive Repair Shop**: any facility that is typed by any of the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes: 5013, 5014, 5541, 7352-7534. | ☐ |
| ✓**Retail Gasoline Outlet**: any facility engaged in selling gasoline and lubricating oils. | ☐ |
| ✓**Single-family Hillside Residence**: Any hillside single-family new development located in an area with *known erosive soil conditions,* where grading is contemplated on any natural slope that is 25% or greater. | ☐ |

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| ✓**Parking Lot:** Any impervious land area or facility used for the temporary parking or storage of motor vehicles used personally for business or for commerce with a lot size of 5,000 square feet or more, or with 25 or more parking spaces. | ☐ |
| ✓**Redevelopment:** On any already developed site, any of the foregoing subject categories that results in the creation or addition of at least 5,000 square feet of impervious surface. | ☐ |
| ***Note: If any of the above boxes has been marked the project MAY BE SUSMP subject at the discretion of the City*** | |

## III. Determining Appropriate SUSMP Measures

Once the project has been determined to be SUSMP applicable, the next step is to determine what level of best management practices ("BMPs") are needed to mitigate post-construction runoff to prevent an adverse impact on receiving water quality. The level of BMPs will depend on the type of subject development/redevelopment (see Tier I, II, and III BMP requirements).

### Tier I BMPs: Requirements for All Subject Projects

All subject development and redevelopment projects should comply with the requirements listed below, if applicable.

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| i. **Maintain Peak Runoff Discharge Rate**<br><br>Applies: Yes ☐ No ☐ | Peak storm water runoff discharge rates shall not exceed pre-development levels for developments where an increased peak storm water discharge rate may result in an increased potential for downstream erosion. This means that the post-development runoff coefficient ("C" value) cannot be higher than the pre-development runoff coefficient. Only applies if the completed project discharges runoff into an unlined conveyance. |
| ii. **Storm Drain System Stenciling and Signage**<br><br>Applies: Yes ☐ No ☐ | Applies to all SUSMP-applicable projects. The stencil contains a brief statement that prohibits the dumping of improper materials into the stormwater conveyance system. Graphical icons, either illustrating anti-dumping symbols or images of receiving water fauna, are effective supplements to the anti-dumping message.<br><br>☑ All storm drain inlets and catch basins must be stenciled with prohibitive language (such as: "NO DUMPING – DRAINS TO OCEAN") and/or graphical icons to discourage illegal dumping.<br><br>☑ Signs and prohibitive language and/or graphical icons discouraging illegal dumping must be posted along channels and creeks.<br><br>☑ Legibility of stencils and signs must be maintained. |
| iii. **Outdoor Material Storage Area Design** | Where proposed project plans or activities call for outdoor areas for storage or use of materials that may |

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| Applies: Yes ☐ No ☐ | contribute pollutants to the stormwater conveyance system, the following structural BMPs are required:<br><br>☑ Materials stored outdoors must be: (1) placed in an enclosure such as, but not limited to, a cabinet, shed, or similar structure that prevents contact with runoff or spillage to the storm water conveyance system; or (2) protected by secondary containment structures such as berms, dikes, or curbs. |
| iii. **Outdoor Material Storage Area Design (continued)**<br><br>Applies: Yes ☐ No ☐ | ☑ The storage area must be paved and sufficiently impervious to contain leaks and spills.<br><br>☑ Where feasible, storage area should have a roof or awning to minimize collection of storm water within the secondary containment area. |
| iv. **Trash Storage Area Design**<br><br>Applies: Yes ☐ No ☐ | A common trash storage area refers to an area where a trash receptacle or receptacles are located for use by more than one household or dwelling unit as a repository for household/commercial wastes. It also applies to commercial facilities at the City's discretion. Loose trash and debris can be easily transported by the forces of water or wind into nearby storm drain inlets, channels, and/or creeks. All common trash container areas must meet the following requirements:<br><br>☑ Trash container areas must have drainage from adjoining roofs and pavement diverted around the area(s).<br><br>☑ Trash container areas must be screened or walled to prevent off-site transport of trash. |
| v. **Protect Slopes and Channels**<br><br>Applies: Yes ☐ No ☐ | If applicable, project plans must include BMPs consistent with local code and ordinance to decrease the potential of slopes and/or channels from eroding and impacting stormwater runoff:<br><br>☑ Convey runoff safely from the tops of slopes and stabilize disturbed slopes.<br><br>☑ Stabilize permanent channel crossings.<br><br>☑ Vegetate slopes with native or drought tolerant vegetation.<br><br>☑ Install energy dissipaters, such as riprap, at the outlets of new storm drains, culverts, conduits, or channels that enter unlined channels in accordance with applicable specifications to minimize erosion. |
| vi. **Proof of Post-Construction** | ☑ Improper maintenance is one of the most common |

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| **Maintenance of Structural BMPs**<br><br>Applies: Yes ☐ No ☐ | reasons for water quality controls to not function as designed or to fail entirely. It is important to consider who will be responsible for maintenance of a permanent BMP, and what equipment is required to perform the maintenance properly. As part of project review, if a project applicant has included (or will be required to include) structural BMPs in project plans, Permittee staff will require that the applicant provide verification of maintenance provisions (see attached model). |

## Tier I BMPs Requirements for Specific Project Types

1. **10-Plus Home Sub-division:** Any subdivision lot being developed for 10-plus single-family or multi-family homes.

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| Basic BMPs | Same as Tier I requirements specified above.<br><br>List Applicable BMPs: |

2. **1 Acre Industrial/Commercial Development:** Any industrial commercial development that creates at least 43,560 square feet of impermeable area, including parking areas. Such developments include, but are not limited to, *hospitals, laboratories, medical facilities, education institutions, recreational facilities, plant nurseries, car wash facilities, recreational facilities, mini/shopping malls, hotels, office buildings, public warehouses, business parks, and light industrial complexes.*

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| Loading & Unloading Dock Area Design (if applicable)<br><br>Applies: Yes ☐ No ☐ | ☑ Loading/unloading dock areas have the potential for material spills to be quickly transported to the stormwater conveyance system. To minimize this potential, the following design criteria are required:<br><br>☑ Cover loading dock areas or design drainage to minimize run-on and runoff of stormwater.<br><br>☑ Direct connections to storm drains from depressed loading docks (truck wells) are prohibited. |
| Repair & Maintenance Bay Design (if applicable)<br><br>Applies: Yes ☐ No ☐ | ☑ Oil and grease, solvents, car battery acid, coolant and gasoline from the repair/maintenance bays can negatively impact stormwater if allowed to come into contact with stormwater runoff. Therefore, design plans for repair bays must include the following: |
| Vehicle/Equipment Wash Areas Design (if applicable) | ☑ Vehicle/equipment washing/steam cleaning has the potential to contribute metals, oil and grease, solvents, phosphates, and suspended solids to the stormwater conveyance system. To alleviate this |

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| Applies: Yes ☐ No ☐ | problem, consider including in the project plans an area for washing/steam cleaning of vehicles and equipment. If such an area is included in the site design, it must meet the following:<br><br>☑ This area must be self-contained, covered, equipped with a clarifier, or other pretreatment facility, and properly connected to a sanitary sewer. |

3. **Restaurant**: a ***stand-alone facility*** that sells prepared foods and drinks for consumption, including stationary lunch counters and refreshment stands selling prepared foods and drinks for immediate consumption -- SIC code 5812 only).

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| i. Equipment & Accessory Wash Area Design<br><br>Applies: Yes ☐ No ☐ | ☑ Equipment/accessory washing/steam cleaning has the potential to contribute oil and grease, solvents, phosphates, and suspended solids to the stormwater conveyance system. Include in project plans a designated area for the washing/steam cleaning of equipment and accessories. The area must meet the following:<br><br>• self-contained, equipped with a grease trap, and properly connected to a sanitary sewer<br><br>• If located outdoors, the area must be covered, paved, equipped with secondary containment, and connected to the sanitary sewer |

4. **Retail Gas Station:** any facility engaged in selling gasoline and lubricating oils.

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| i. Fueling Area Design<br><br>Applies: Yes ☐ No ☐ | Fueling areas have the potential to contribute oil and grease, solvents, car battery acid, coolant and gasoline to the stormwater conveyance system. The project plans must include the following BMPs:<br><br>☑ Where feasible, fuel dispensing areas should be covered with an overhanging roof structure or canopy. The canopy's minimum dimensions must be equal to or greater than the area within the grade break. The canopy must not drain onto the fuel dispensing area, and the canopy downspouts must be routed to prevent drainage across the fueling area.<br><br>☑ Fuel dispensing areas must be paved with portland cement concrete (or equivalent smooth impervious surface), and the use of asphalt concrete shall be prohibited. |

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| | ☑ The fuel dispensing area must have a 2% to 4% slope to prevent ponding, and must be separated from the rest of the site by a grade break that prevents run-on of stormwater to the extent practicable.<br><br>☑ At a minimum, the concrete fuel dispensing area must extend 6.5 feet (2.0 meters) from the corner of each fuel dispenser, or the length at which the hose and nozzle assembly may be operated plus 1 foot (0.3 meter), whichever is less. |
| ii. Vehicle & Equipment Wash Area Design (if applicable)<br><br>Applies: Yes ☐ No ☐ | ☑ Same as requirement #3, 43,560 industrial/commercial development. |

5. **Auto Repair Facility:** any facility that is typed by any of the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes: 5013, 5014, 5541, 7352-7534. Such facilities include auto repair, body, and parts shops.

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| i. Fuel Area Design<br>Applies: Yes ☐ No ☐ | ☑ Same as for retail gas station. |
| ii. Loading/Unloading Dock Area Design (if applicable)<br><br>Applies: Yes ☐ No ☐ | ☑ Same as requirement #1, 1 acre commercial development. |
| iii. Repair/Maintenance Bay Design (if applicable)<br><br>Applies: Yes ☐ No ☐ | ☑ Same as requirement #2, 1 acre commercial development. |
| iv. Vehicle & Equipment Wash Area Design (if applicable)<br><br>Applies: Yes ☐ No ☐ | ☑ Same as requirement #3, 1 acre commercial development. |

6. **Single Family Hillside Residence:** Any hillside single-family new development located in an area with *known erosive soil conditions*, where grading is contemplated on any natural slope that is 25% or greater.

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| i. Conserve Natural Areas<br><br>Applies: Yes ☐ No ☐ | Same as #1, 10-plus home sub-division. |
| ii. Protect Slopes and Channels<br><br>Applies: Yes ☐ No ☐ | Same as #2, 10-plus home sub-division. |

7. **5,000 square feet Parking Lot:** Any impervious land area or facility used for the temporary parking or storage of motor vehicles used personally for business or for commerce with a lot size of 5,000 square feet or more, or with 25 or more parking spaces.

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| i. Reduce oil, grease, metals<br><br>Applies: Yes ☐ No ☐ | ☑ Landscape to the extent practical<br>☑ Employ infiltration/treatment controls (if necessary). |

ii. **Redevelopment Projects:** Any of the foregoing project categories that adds at 5,000 square feet or more of impervious area. If additional impervious area is less than 50% of the predevelopment impervious area, BMPs only apply to the new area. If more than 50%, BMPs will apply to the entire area.

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| i. Minimize impervious area<br><br>Applies: Yes ☐ No ☐ | Landscape to the extent practical.<br><br>Employ infiltration/treatment controls (if necessary). |

**Comments**

## Tier III: Infiltration/Treatment Requirements for Projects

This tier requires post-construction structural controls based on project type. Generally, the City has discretion to allow the applicant to select from a menu of treatment structural controls in terms of mechanical treatment (non-infiltration) and infiltration controls. Mechanical controls generically include catch insert filters, storm water interceptors, and vortex separation systems. Infiltration controls include retention/detention basins (with some improvements to qualify as storm water quality controls), vegetative swales, trenches, etc.).

**Notes:**